The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1790. (No. 46.)

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263¼; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¾ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2¼ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Eſther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Aſſortment received per the Lancaſter, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,
Iriſh Linens,
Sheetings,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,
Tammies & Durants,
Men's Faſhionable riding Hats,
Oſnaburg, coloured,
ſtitching and Nuns' Thread,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Hardware aſſorted in ſmall Boxes,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow, } Ground in Oil,
Oil in Jars,
F FF FFF Gunpowder,
Gilt Trunks.

They have alſo for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT; which will be ſold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Caſk,
CLARET per the Caſe of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.——The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Capt. *Adam Shover*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Monday the 7th of June next, till Saturday the 12th, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe; and at Leeſburg on Monday the 14th of the ſame month, being the day of the Quarter-Seſſion Court of Loudoun County, where we ſhall have the papers, and be ready to treat with any perſon inclinable to buy.—The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—Deeds will be made on the ſpot—in the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Road Commiſſioners are deſired to meet at Mr. *John Wiſe's* Tavern, in Alexandria, the third Monday in June, in order to adjuſt the accounts, and agree with proper perſons to keep the toll-gates for next Term; alſo to take into conſideration the late alterations made in the Turnpike Law, &c. &c.—It is requeſted that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners be held on that day, it being now the proper ſeaſon for making further repairs on the public roads. The new road leading from widow *Tucker's* to the upper gate is now opened, and in good repair for wheel-carriages and travellers of every deſcription.

CHARLES LITTLE.

June 3, 1790. 3w.

THE Subſcribers, being a Committee appointed, by the Corporation of the Town of Alexandria, to contract for finiſhing the upper part of the Market-Houſe, into a Court and Jury-Rooms, agreeable to a plan which will be preſented, to be completed by the 15th day of September next—Deſire all perſons, who wiſh to contract for ſaid Work, to deliver their Terms, in writing, on or before the 15th inſtant.

DENNIS RAMSAY,
PHILIP MARSTELLER,
BENJAMIN SHREEVE.

Alexandria, June 2, 1790.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.*

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 21ſt of June, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt Will of *Thomas Fleming*, deceaſed,

ALL that part of an Half-Acre of GROUND, beginning at the interſection of Water and Wolf Streets, and running S. as far as the Corner of Mr. James Keith's houſe; the whole extending back 80 feet, with the advantage of a twelve-foot alley running the whole length thereof.—For the convenience of purchaſers, it will be laid off in ſix lots, each of which will be nearly 30 feet front. There are 75 feet of this ground at preſent under leaſe to Mr. S. M. Brown (on which is erected a good houſe) who pays annually £. 34:4:0—On one of the lots, near the interſection, is a tolerable good houſe belonging thereto; from the corner of which to the end of Wolf Street is vacant, and intended for two lots, being eſpecially the corner lot, moſt eligible ſituations for ſtores.—The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

At the ſame time will be ſold for Caſh, or a ſhort Credit, a NEGRO WOMAN.

BETTY FLEMING, Executrix.
GEORGE HUNTER, Executor.

Alexandria, May 31, 1790. (t. f.)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to ſell about 650 ACRES, 4 miles from George-Town and Bladenſburgh, and 8, by water, from Alexandria, on the Patowmack, yielding about £. 150 rent; part of which would make a beautiful farm, having meadow-land, and a mill-ſtream riſing about a quarter of a mile from, and 30 feet higher than, tide water. Lamb, mutton and veal are uſually 6d. per lb. here—Hay £. 5 per ton, and cord-wood 15s.—There is one of the fineſt ſituations in America, overlooking Alexandria, George-Town, an extenſive water, and if thoſe judge right, who think the Federal City ought to be near this place, that will be in full view.—Ships may load within half a mile, and are ſafe at all ſeaſons, from every thing but fire, in a harbour 4 miles long.

I wiſh alſo to ſell my improvements in Bladenſburgh, and about 750 Acres of Land adjacent, as I deſire to reſide in Shepherds-Town.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Bladenſburgh, June 1, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

Very reaſonable for Caſh,

A NEW

Single-Horſe Chair,

With Iron Axletree and Braſs Boxes.

THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe without the Streights,

The BRIG

RANGER,

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Maſter, Will carry about 7000 Buſhels; is a good Veſſel, almoſt new, and a Britiſh Bottom.——For Terms, apply to HARTSHORNE and DONALDSON, or the Maſter.

Alexandria, May 26, 1790. 3w.

☞ *NOTICE.*

AFTER the 5th day of July next, every Bond, the property of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, *Eſq; remaining in our hands, and that may have then, or before, become due, will be put in ſuit, without reſpect to perſons.*

Robert T. Hooe,
Charles Little, } *Agents.*

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS my Huſband, *James M'Henry*, hath left me and his place of reſidence, and, as I am informed, and have every reaſon to ſuſpect, intends to leave the country, theſe are therefore to inform his creditors, if there be any, to bring in their reſpective accounts properly atteſted, and, as far as his eſtate will go, they ſhall be paid, but no farther by me: And, in order to effect the ſame, I mean to expoſe to public ſale, on the firſt day of September next, the whole of his eſtate, real and perſonal, or at leaſt as much as will pay his debts.

ANN M'HENRY.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790. (t. f.)

Waggons Wanted.

☞ *A number of Waggons may find* back loads *as far as Wincheſter, in the courſe of ten to twenty days, by applying to the Printers hereof.*

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

☞ A great variety of BLANKS for Sale at the Printing-Office.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRIDAY, February 26, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

Mr. Ames ſaid that a jealouſy was entertained of undue advantage being procured to particular States. In order to remove the impediments which the ſuppoſed unworthy influence of ſtate intereſts on his mind might place in his way, he was obliged as well as diſpoſed to reſt his argument upon general principles. For theſe, like truth, upon which they are founded, have an unchangeable and uncontroulable authority.

Let the firſt enquiry be as to the juſtice of the meaſure. In 1775 the citizens of America, with a ſolemn appeal to Heaven, made a common cauſe of their violated liberty. They agreed as brethren to expoſe property and life in its defence. If partial dangers and loſſes were to have fallen upon the ſufferers, probably it would have diſcouraged many who were moſt immediately expoſed and yet diſplayed the moſt heroic fortitude.

Nor would thoſe who were remote from the danger, and indeed from the quarrel, have become parties on any other principle than that it was the cauſe of all America. For inſtance, South-Carolina, as happy as peace and wealth could make her, had little cauſe of complaint againſt Britain. He did not eſpouſe the cauſe of South-Carolina merely, but of America. That State gave an illuſtrious example of patriotiſm. But if her citizens, when they foreſaw the evils of war, had foreſeen that more than five millions of debt would be created againſt her, that the armies would live, as it were, on free quarters in her territory, and that a great part of her perſonal property would be deſtroyed or carried away, would they have drawn the ſword if they had believed that the benefit would be common, but the burden partial? No, Sir, the ſpirit of the people and the reſolves of Congreſs ſpoke a different language. Let him, who has not forgotten the ſpirit of 1775, deny that this is in conformity to its dictates.

But were the State debts contracted for the war? It appears by the books in the public offices that they were. Will any one ſay that the whole expenſe of defending our common liberty ought not to be a common charge? Part of this charge was contracted by Maſſachuſetts, before Congreſs aſſumed the exerciſe of its powers. The firſt ammunition that repulſed the enemy at Lexington, and made ſuch havoc at Bunkers-Hill, was purchaſed by that State, and appears in the form of their State debt. The war was chiefly a common charge while paper money would defray it. But in 1780, when it became of little value, Congreſs called upon the States. The States which complied with the demand contracted debts, and that in proportion to their zeal. A State which totally neglected a requiſition, or complied partially, would of courſe proportionally eſcape a debt: Is this juſtice? But the States were alſo exhauſted, and to aid their feeble authority and ſlender reſources, they called upon the towns, and theſe called upon claſſes, and theſe upon individuals. Why not as properly ſay that this debt is due from towns, claſſes or even individuals, as from States?

Nothing can more clearly evince the injuſtice of calling theſe State debts than this circumſtance. Congreſs appointed perſons to liquidate and ſettle public accounts, and ſome of the States did the like. If a State took early meaſures to receive and allow claims, of courſe many were exhibited and allowed. But where it was convenient to apply to the officers of the United States, and eſpecially in caſe the State had not opened like offices, the claims chiefly appeared againſt the United States. Accordingly, the commiſſioner from Congreſs allowed about 280,000 dollars in Maſſachuſetts, and near 130,000 in New-York, merely becauſe the former State had incorporated them with her debt, and in the latter they were received by the officers of the United States. Congreſs delayed ſending a commiſſioner to South-Carolina till 1784. Had he been ſent in 1782 it is probable the debt of that State would have been of leſs magnitude. Are circumſtances ſo merely adventitious and caſual to conſtitute a plea for the Union to diſown the debts? Formerly the States had the funds, and the creditors preferred their notes; they agreed to this conſtitution which has given the funds to the United States; ſhall not the debts follow the funds? Shall we firſt diſable the States from paying and then refuſe payment ourſelves? Is it juſt that officers who fought ſide by ſide ſhould have a different recompence?

Let us examine this meaſure on the ground of policy. How would it ſtrike the people of England to divide their debt upon ſeveral counties, and to eſtabliſh independent revenue ſyſtems for its ſecurity! Habit has made an idea equally dangerous and ſtrangely familiar in our own country. It is unfriendly to the national and State governments, to make it abſolutely inevitable for them to claſh and interfere. Let us preſerve the powers of both unimpaired: To combine our citizens in common views, to make the revenue laws uniform, to extend permanent protection to trade and manufactures, to relieve our huſbandry from dry taxes, are objects worthy of the government. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the collection may be made leſs expenſive, as it would make a double ſet of revenue officers unneceſſary; it will relieve us from the confuſion of ſo many ſorts of paper, and by extending the market, and making the funds more certain, will encreaſe the uſe of the State paper as money.

The ſouthern States are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a ſmall ſhare only of the preſent debt—But as Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, own near 18 millions of the State debts (more than half their amount) the aſſumption will produce a more equal diſtribution of benefits and burdens. Beſides, the State duties operate to the injury of the revenue: An article that bears a low duty of import, is dutied high by the State, and there is danger that the temptation to fraud will impair both revenues; for although the impoſt alone would not furniſh ſuch temptation, yet, the State duty being ſuper-added, the collection becomes inſecure.

But State duties are not confined merely to their own citizens. The trade from State to State has been grievouſly burdened by their operation; the conſtitution was intended to free our domeſtic intercourſe from all reſtraint. Further, exciſe duties fall upon the conſumer; one State will be made tributary to another. Maſſachuſetts has collected part of the duties from the citizens of New-Hampſhire; the operation of the New-York impoſt is well known; when it is ſaid, therefore, *let each State pay its own debt*, we ought to expect that this will not take place, if the debts ſhould not be aſſumed; and it may well be doubted whether in that caſe State duties would not prove a more grievous burden upon trade, and produce greater inequality and injuſtice, than has ever been urged againſt the aſſumption.

Theſe arguments, independently conſidered, will probably be allowed to prove the juſtice and ſound policy of the aſſumption. But, in order to preſerve their full force, it is neceſſary to obviate ſome objections.

The aſſumption it it affirmed, tends to the conſolidation of the States, and to the deſtruction of the State governments. The entire powers of peace, war and treaty, are given to Congreſs—of conſequence the power of raiſing ſupplies, and, when they may fail, of contracting debts to carry on the war, belongs to Congreſs. The entire debt was created by the war; it ſeems to be in ſtrict conformity to the ſpirit as well as letter of the conſtitution to aſſume it; for it cannot be improper to exerciſe that power in this inſtance, which in all like caſes is excluſively veſted in Congreſs. The Statse are reſtricted from raiſing troops and carrying on war; the power of contracting and providing for debts incurred by war ſeems to be an incident to it; it would not be ſafe to concede that the power of levying war belongs to Congreſs, and yet to aſſert that the power of providing for it is neceſſary for their ſecurity to be veſted in the States. If this, however, is not aſſerted, the objection will be untenable; for if it is now neceſſary to the States, it will always be neceſſary. All future war debts will be contracted by Congreſs; the objection, therefore, ſuppoſes either that the State debts will be extinguiſhed, in which caſe there is only a temporary ſecurity againſt a perpetual danger, or that they will be kept perpetually in being to ſecure the States againſt it.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, April 1.

ALL the ſea-ports of France, from Dunkirk to Marſeilles, are full of rejoicings, on account of the Decree which the National Aſſembly made the 8th of laſt month, concerning the Colonies. Couriers were immediately ſent off to carry them the news as ſoon as the Decree paſſed.—At the 'Change and in every public place, the merchants met and felicitated themſelves on the event, as much as if the greateſt victory had been gained over a foreign enemy.——All the veſſels in the ſeveral ports hoiſted their flags in ſign of joy.

JAMES I. was one day mounting a very unruly horſe, to whom he exclaimed, "De'il take my ſaul, ſirrah, an ye be na quiet, I'll ſend you to the *Five Hundred Kings* in the *Houſe of Commons*."—*James* had not the art of *managing!*

April 2. The Merchants of *Belfaſt*, with a view to increaſe the ſhipping of their own port, and ſave the ſums annually paid for freight, have entered into reſolution not to charter any veſſel but what belongs thereto, if there is ſuch a veſſel offering for freight, and at the ſame time have ſubſcribed for the immediate purchaſe of thirteen new veſſels.

By an authentic ſtatement from Copenhagen, it appears the Daniſh army now conſiſts of 52 ſquadrons of cavalry and 80 battalions of infantry, forming in the whole 85,077 effective men, of which 11,658 infantry and 520 horſe are for the garriſons, and the others ordered to be kept in readineſs to march.

POLAND, late the object of *partition* and *oppreſſion*, has now three Powers ſuing for its friendſhip. Ruſſia addreſſes its intereſt to the Monarch—Pruſſia to the Ariſtocracy—and the German Court to the Democracy.—All are ſolicitous for its alliance, under the apprehenſion that the flames of war will be extended.

Mr. Farran, an Alderman of York, ſhot himſelf on Tueſday ſe'nnight, at his apartments in Dublin, to which City he had gone on buſineſs, with a conſiderable ſum of money, which he loſt at hazard; and this occaſioned the frenzy that prompted ſo fatal a reſolution.

The Miniſterial writers, recurring to 1645, ſay, the preſent oppoſition to the Exciſe is like the dawn of CROMWELL's faction.—Whenever a KING ſhall be found levying contributions without aid of Parliament, what Engliſhman is there who would not wiſh to ſee another CROMWELL!

When a Biſhop dies, the *mitres* are all upon the wing—the *Devil* himſelf would not be a *Biſhop's coach-horſe* when a tranſlation is expected!

IRELAND.

The following reſolutions, entered into at a Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, on Wedneſday laſt, ſtrongly mark the ſpirit of that reſpectable body, and their determination to perſevere in their endeavours to effect a conſtitutional reform of the preſent obnoxious ſyſtem.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the right and duty of the Conſtituents to aſſemble, in order to deliver their ſentiments on matters that come before their repreſentatives, when the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, the freedom of the preſs, and the independency of Parliament, are in immediate peril.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the late increaſe of ſalaries and penſions, the late creation and revival of offices, for the purpoſe of influencing Members of Parliament, is a miſapplication of the public money, an attack on the independency of the Legiſlature, and an attempt to deſtroy the liberty of the ſubject by corruption.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſale of Peerages, and the application of the money to purchaſe ſeats in the Houſe of Commons, is a flagitious offence againſt both Houſes, contrary to the laws of the realm, an attempt to deſtroy the independency of Parliament, and the liberty of the ſubject, by corruption.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the liberty of the ſubject, lately reſcued from the power of the Parliament of Great Britain, is in danger of being loſt, if the preſent ſyſtem of Government ſucceeds by the corruption of our own.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the impriſonment of a Printer, under colour of his publications, by holding him to arbitrary and exceſſive bail, is againſt law, againſt the freedom of the preſs, againſt the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, and againſt the declaration of rights.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the interpoſition of the Miniſter, to ſcreen from enquiry the arbitrary and illegal proceedings of Courts of Juſtice, is a wicked and dangerous exerciſe of corrupt influence, leaving the ſubject without redreſs, and the Court, in its oppreſſion of the ſubject, without controul or reſtriction.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the penſioning the Magiſtrates, in order to influence the Corporation of the City of Dublin, and the eſtabliſhing a guard called the Police, under the command of that Penſioned Magiſtracy, is a proceeding dangerous, unconſtitutional, and corrupt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the interference of Adminiſtration in the elections of the people, with Revenue Officers, or others under their influence, is unconſtitutional, and a grievance.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the expenditure of great ſums of money, to defeat an oppoſition to the will of the Miniſter, is public robbery; and the Miniſter, guilty of ſuch a political expedient, and thoſe who profeſs or entertain ſuch a principle, enemies to the liberties and laws of this realm.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the people of this country are entitled to the ſame previleges as the people of Great Britain, and ought to adopt equal precautions for the preſervation thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the doctrine inculcated by ſome of his Majeſty's Miniſters, importing that ſaid precautions, ſuch as a Place-bill, a Penſion-bill, and others, are unfit for Ireland, is, to the people of this realm, an inſult, and, to the Miniſters thereof, a latitude for power, inſolence, and oppreſſion.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That, for the redreſs of the above-mentioned grievances, a Penſion-bill is neceſſary, a Place bill is neceſſary, a Bill to make the Servants of the Crown reſponſible, is neceſſary, a Bill for the repeal of the City Police, is neceſſary, a Bill for diſqualifying Revenue Officers from voting for Members to ſerve in Parliament, is neceſſary, the ſtriking off the late additional charges on the eſtabliſhment, is neceſſary, and the aſcertaining and aſſerting the law regarding the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, and the freedom of the preſs, is neceſſary.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Aſſembly be given to the Minority in Parliament, for their indeavours to procure the above-mentioned remedies, and to redreſs the above-mentioned grievances, and for their juſt and pointed animadverſions on thoſe corrupt men in authority, who have conſpired to undermine the liberties of their country; and we do exhort thoſe worthy characters to perſevere, and promiſe them every ſupport, in defending their country, now in imminent danger. And we further declare, that we will not ſupport any candidate who will not previouſly promiſe to co-operate with us in theſe our purſuits.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the appointment of Committees of electors throughout the different Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, for the purpoſe of adopting conſtitutional meaſures for the accompliſhment of the before-mentioned objects, is highly neceſſary; and we do therefore entreat our fellow electors, as they regard the bleſſings of a free conſtitution, to ſupport the ſame.

BOSTON, May 25.

On each ſide of the road that runs through the valley of Muotta, in the canton of Schwetz, are ſeveral ranges of ſhops uninhabited, yet filled with various goods for ſale. The price is marked on each article, but no perſon attends to deliver the goods and receive the money. Any paſſenger wiſhing to become a purchaſer, enters a ſhop, takes away what article he pleaſes, and depoſits the price which he finds marked upon them. Every evening the owners repair to their ſhops to ſee what goods

have been ſold, in the courſe of the day, and carry home the money.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Complaints have lately been made by ſeveral farmers of the inefficacy of the Plaſter of Paris they have ſown upon their lands. Upon ſcrutiny it appears, that a good deal of this manure, or what reſembles it, has been imported into theſe middle ſtates from the Bay of Fundy. The greater part of this has been uſed without effect, as having been taken from the ſurface of the ſoil. If the Nova-Scotians would be at the pains of digging it from the boſom of the earth as in Old France, no doubt it would be found nearly as good as that from Paris.

RICHMOND, June 3.

BEWARE of COUNTERFEITS!

On Friday laſt were apprehended and committed to the gaol of this city, for attempting to paſs counterfeit Militia Certificates, two men from Peterſburg, one a white, and the other a mulatto; and on the ſame day, another man was taken up in Peterſburg, on ſuſpicion of being a party intereſted.

Since the commitment of the above men, they have given information of ſundry others concerned, amongſt whom is an old offender.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.

On the 31ſt ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States took up the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons, that Congreſs ſhould meet and hold their next ſeſſions at the city of Philadelphia.

The queſtion being called for, it was firſt put to fill up the blank with New-York, which was negatived: Ayes 25, Noes 35.

Mr. White then moved that "Congreſs ſhall adjourn to meet at ſome place more central than New-York." In the explanation of this motion, he obſerved, that the two higheſt in votes would determine the queſtion. This motion was not ſupported, and

Mr. Seney moved to inſert, after the word Philadelphia, "or Baltimore," upon which a conſiderable argument aroſe; but Mr. Seney ſupported his motion, and the queſtion being put, it was negatived: Ayes 22, Noes 38.

The main queſtion was next put for Philadelphia, which was carried in the affirmative: Ayes 38, Noes 22, as follow:

Ayes.—Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffiin, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 38.

Noes.—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Livermore, Renſelaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Silveſter, Trumbull, Tucker. 22.

ADOPTION

Of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION *by the State of* RHODE-ISLAND.

Authentic information has been received, by THE PRESIDENT of the United States, that the CONVENTION of RHODE-ISLAND did, on the 29th ult. adopt the Conſtitution of the United States by a majority of TWO. Yeas 34—Noes 32.

Extract from Judge Paca's Charge to the Grand-Jury, upon opening the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Maryland, the 1ſt inſt. at Baltimore.

"I need not, Gentlemen, I am perſuaded, make uſe of any reaſoning to prove the neceſſity of your diſcouraging, by a diligent inquiry and preſentment, all illegal practices that affect the revenues of theſe United States; and of all practices in a commercial country, none is ſo injurious to the revenue, or ſo ruinous to the fair trader, as the practice of ſmuggling: It is clearly a robbery of the public; becauſe it takes, wilfully and illegally from the public, what the laws of the country appropriate as public property. It is alſo an abuſe of the people at large; becauſe it neceſſarily tends to introduce direct taxation upon the people, to ſupply the deficiences occaſioned by the loſs of duties upon the goods ſmuggled. And it is eaſily to be conceived to what extent the loſs of duties may be ſwelled; and to what extent direct texation upon the people muſt be increaſed, if ſmuggling, encouraged by impunity, ſhould become a common practice."

Died, on Wedneſday morning the 3d inſt. at his lodgings in Broad-ſtreet, in New-York, the honourable THEODORIC BLAND, one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs from this State, aged about 48 years.

"This gentleman ſtood ſo very high in the opinion of his countrymen, that the language of panegyric cannot confer a due encomium upon his character: Emulous to throw a luſtre on the cauſe of freedom, when his country was threatened with calamity, he diſplayed the worthieſt ſentiments and the nobleſt virtues, ſuch as will ever live in the breaſt of every American, although his mortal part is at laſt conſigned to that indiſcriminate deſolation which equally awaits the true and ſeeming patriot."

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Nancy, Dodd,	St. Vincents.
Sloop Poplar, Wood,	St. Euſtatia.

SAILED.

Brig Chance, Smith,	France.
Sloop Betſy, Fell,	Barbados.
Schooner Tryall, Parker,	Grenada.

RULES AND MAXIMS

For promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS:

Addreſſed to all the Widows, Wives and Maids in America.

AVOID, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your huſband. Never endeavour to deceive or impoſe on his underſtanding; nor give him uneaſineſs, (as ſome do fooliſhly) to try his temper; but treat him always beforehand with ſincerity, and afterwards with affection and reſpect.

Be not over ſanguine before marriage, nor promiſe yourſelf felicity without alloy; for that is impoſſible to be attained in this preſent ſtate of things. Conſider, beforehand, that the perſon you are going to ſpend your days with is a man, and not an angel; and if, when you come together, you diſcover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether ſo agreeable as you expected, paſs it over as a human frailty; ſmooth your brow, compoſe your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulneſs and good nature.

Remember always, that whenever misfortunes happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burthen which each has engaged to aſſiſt the other in ſupporting, and to which both parties are equally expoſed; therefore, inſtead of murmurs, reflections, and diſagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your ſhoulder to the yoke, and make it eaſier to both.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY the 12th, and WEDNESDAY the 16th Inſtant, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, June 10, 1790.

IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from ENGLAND, and to be SOLD by

Thomas Poultney,

At the Sign of the HAND-SAW, in ALEXANDRIA, Wholeſale and Retail,

MILL, croſs cut, hand, tenon, ſaſh, and compaſs ſaws; knives and forks; pocket and penknives; chiſels and plane-irons; drawing-knives; ſmith-files of moſt ſorts; mill ſcale-beams and others; ſhoe-knives; anvils and vices; faſhionable buttons; writing-paper; ſcrew and ſhell augers; hatters' trimmings; locks and hinges of moſt ſorts; Turky oil-ſtones; ſprigs and tacks; bench and moulding planes; braſs furniture; braſs and iron wire; paints and bruſhes; waggon-boxes; flat-irons; taylors' irons; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. CLOCK and PICTURE GLASS of any ſize and ſhape.

June 10, 1790.

WE have for Sale a MERCHANT-MILL and 200 ACRES of LAND adjoining. There are about 150 acres of good wheat in the ground. The mill is noted for a conſtant ſtream of water, winter and ſummer. Formerly there were iron-works there, carried on with 3 water-wheels. The ſale will begin on Wedneſday 30th of July, if not ſold at private ſale. There is a good houſe, with a garden, for a miller: and perhaps we may rent ſome land at the ſaid time. Any perſons wanting Mills may have their choice of two Merchant-Mills, a Saw-Mill, and Hemp-Mill. The ſituation is healthy and fine, with a number of ſprings. The purchaſer ſhall have a good and ſufficient title.

WILLIAM BREADY,
GILES COOK, jun.

Bloomery, Berkeley County,
10th June, 1790. 3w.

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Public are cautioned againſt purchaſing the two following TOBACCO NOTES, *which were iſſued the 12th of November laſt, at the Alexandria Warehouſe, as they were fraudulently obtained—viz.*

Marks.	*No.*			
H. S.	63	1021	102	919
H. S.	64	1025	104	921

HENRY SETTLE.

N. B. *If the above Notes have been purchaſed, the holders of them would greatly oblige the ſubſcriber by informing him of whom they purchaſed them.*

June 10, 1790. 3w. *H. S.*

NOTICE!

THE perſon who left a ſmall BAY MARE in my ſtable about three weeks ago, whoſe name I underſtand is JOSEPH CHAMBERS, is requeſted to take her away before Saturday the 19th inſtant, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold to pay expenſes of keeping. JAMES DOUGLASS.

Alexandria, June 10. 1790. 2w.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them, worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

☞ ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the Hon. *Robert H. Harriſon*, late of Charles County, Maryland, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to Meſſrs. HOOE and HARRISON, at Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber, at Nanjemoy. WALTER H. HARRISON,

June 2, 1790. Adminiſtrator. 3w.

Loudoun County, ſc.

WHEREAS WE, THOMAS JANES, and ANN, his Wife, from a falſe repreſentation, have propagated matters to the prejudice of the character of Miſs PEGGY PERRY, being ſatisfied within our conſciences that the young lady is innocent of the charges—we look upon it as our duty, in juſtification of that young lady's character, to make our conceſſions in this public manner.—Witneſs our hands.

his
THOMAS X JANES,
Mark.

her
ANN X JANES,
Mark.

Witneſſes,
Thomas Coleman.
Ignatius Wheeler.
William Gunnell.

3w.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, or was STOLEN, from the common near this Town, on Thurſday night laſt, *a black Horſe*, with a blaze in his face, between 14½ and 15 hands high, and 9 or 10 years old. He is a round-bodied and handſomely formed horſe, in good order, has been accuſtomed to draw in a carriage, and carries both head and tail well, trots very faſt, and what may make him eaſily known is that, in a ſlow movement when from the ſtable or after ſtanding, he has a remarkable manner of raiſing his off hind leg. I believe he has a little white on one of his hind legs, but am not certain.—I will pay any perſon who brings himto me, in Alexandria, the above reward for his trouble. JOHN POTTS, jun.

Alexandria, June 7, 1790, 3w.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on Saturday laſt, SIX FRENCH SERVANTS, viz. JOHN GAILLIARD—32 years old, about 6 feet high, ſtout in proportion—brown hair, dark eyes, ſhort flat noſe, upon which there is a ſcar. He has alſo a ſcar upon his left hand.

SIMON VALERCHAMP—about 5 feet high 28 years old, dark brown hair, gray eyes, ſquints, thick noſe and lips, ſpeaks Engliſh and Dutch—a Baker by trade.

PETER FRANCIS ANDRE—about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair, round full face, good complexion, blue eyes, Roman noſe, ſmall mouth and chin—well-made, except ſhoulders rather high.

NOEL DE CLERY—about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, large forehead, blue eyes, ſmall flat noſe, large mouth, thick lips, and turned-up chin.

JOHN BAPTIST BEAUCHE—about 21 years old, 5 feet high, ſlender made, black hair and eyes, Roman noſe, dark complexion, freckled, and his countenance ſilly; by trade a Blackſmith.

JOSEPH LE BLANC—about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown ſhort hair, large forehead, blue eyes, Roman noſe, ſmall chin, pale faced, high-ſhouldered and ill-made.

The above reward will be given for apprehending, and ſecuring in gaol, the above RUNAWAYS, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, upon giving notice thereof to Mr. PERRIN, Agent of the French Conſulate in Alexandria.

M. THIEBAUD.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the old Court-Houſe, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. laſt, *an Iriſh indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, freſh complexion, has loſt one or two of her front teeth, ſhort light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and ſings well. She has ſundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her perſon. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The laſt time I heard of her, ſhe was in Colcheſter. She has a ſiſter, who ſerved part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who ſold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a ſhort time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her ſaid ſiſter.—Any perſon taking the ſaid woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-Houſe, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or ſecuring her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, the 15th of April, *a light bay HORSE*, about 15½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he trots, paces and canter, about 8 years old; had on when he ſtrayed away, the ring of a ſpancel on his off fore foot. It is ſuppoſed he went towards Aſhby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 28, 1790. t. f.

POETRY.

From a late London Paper.

To the DUTCHESS of RUTLAND.

I.

LOVE ne'er within that heart expires,
Where once he held a favour'd ſeat,
And though diſtreſs may damp his fires,
His pinion fans the lurking heat!

II.

O RUTLAND, in thy lovely breaſt
The *Phenix-God* muſt reign anew:
And, foſter'd in that *Spicy Neſt*,
Can timid doubts his pow'r ſubdue?

III.

His EMPIRE then no more defy,
Since deſtiny is fix'd above;
Nor let the minutes idly fly,
For TIME has wings as well as LOVE!

March 27. *The FOREST POET.*

POTATOES.

THOMAS DOBBS, gardener to John Parker, Eſquire, of Marſhfield, near Settle, has lately made an experiment in ſetting potatoes which deſerves attention. One he planted whole without cutting, and on the ſame piece of ground planted another, cut into ſetts, and found the produce as follows; From the whole potatoes 217 were produced, one fourth of them large, and the others of a common ſize; and from the potatoe which was cut or ſliced, only 120 were produced.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in poſſeſſion of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is ſituated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a very commodious Barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needleſs to ſay any more of this place, as it is ſuppoſed any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to ſee it, and a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.—Alſo, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the firſt quality, containing 300 Acres, ſituated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittſburgh——And an undivided right in ſeveral TRACTS of LAND, on the Suſquehanna river, in Pennſylvania.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may hear the terms of ſale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria, or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

February 11, 1790.

Jeſſe Taylor

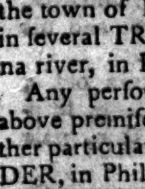
HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,
The BRIGANTINE



BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A ſtout Britiſh Veſſel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a ſhort Time, ſhe will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Conſignment.—For Terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Bryan Hampſon

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, oppoſite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or ſmall Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; ſweeping and ſcrubbing Bruſhes; white Wine Vinegar; Marſeilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Muſtard, &c &c.—which he will ſell low for Caſh. (t. f.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	*of*	1000	*is*	1000
1		500		500
3		200	*are*	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	Firſt Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed, Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jeſſe Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſhrod Waſhington, William Hunter*, ſen. and *John Dundas.*

The Lottery will be drawn on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; and immediately after, a liſt of the Prizes publiſhed, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the laſt Monday in July next.

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,
A general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

To be ſold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths and Caſſimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Luſtrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ¾ Iriſh Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Oſnaburgs, Lancaſhire Sheetings and Ruſſia ditto; Coſſaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muſlins; Muſſin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Baliſore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Perſians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hoſe; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twiſt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly aſſorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Caſks; a large Aſſortment of faſhionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' faſhionable Riding Hats; Fuſtians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Corduroys and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muſlinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, ſituated on King-ſtreet, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under ſaid houſe, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which thoſe buildings ſtand, has for its front 30½ feet, and runs back the diſtance of 175 feet. This houſe is convenient for Mercantile Buſineſs and the accommodation of a Family, having a ſtore-room in the front, and ſeveral large apartments above and below.

He will alſo ſell a LOT of GROUND, ſituated on Pitt-ſtreet, whoſe front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-Houſe on it. The ſituation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two ſtreets, muſt render it very valuable. The ſubſcriber will take in payment all ſorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or ſituated within 30 miles of this Town. If he ſhould be unable to diſpoſe of this property, he will leaſe it for ſuch time as may be agreeable to any perſon contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subſcriber.

PETER CASANAVE.

George-Town, May 14, 1790. 7w.

Pork in Barrels.

A ſmall Quantity is juſt received, and for Sale, on very low Terms, by
MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax-Street to Royal-Street, next Door to the Poſt-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the beſt of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Buſineſs that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. *Ann James*, Widow of Doctor *Thomas James*, for a valuable Conſideration, the genuine Receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their Efficacy in many grievous Complaints, he gives this public Notice, that on the firſt of June, or ſome Time in that Month, all Perſons who apply at his Houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles County, may be ſupplied with that valuable Medicine.—That no one may look on this as a Deception, the following Affidavit is ſubjoined:

"*Charles County, ſc.*

"THEN *Ann James* perſonally appeared before "me and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the beſt of her Knowledge, that "the Receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold, and "delivered to *Ignatius Simpſon*, was left by her "Huſband, and that it is the true Receipt for mak- "ing the celebrated *James's Waters*.—Witneſs my "Hand and Seal, this 30th Day of March, 1790.

"(Signed) B. FENDALL, (Seal.)"

The Benefits received, and Cures made by this valuable Medicine are too well known both in Maryland and Virginia to need a Repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

FOR SALE,

In Dumfries, on the firſt Monday in July next, to the higheſt Bidder,

TWO LOTS of LAND, at preſent occupied by Mr. *James Muſchett*, well ſituated for a private family, with convenient houſes, &c.—Ready Caſh will be expected, or approved Merchants' Notes, payable in October following.

MARTIN PICKETT & CO.

May 25, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At George-Town, on Monday the 14th of June next, to the higheſt Bidder,

THE HULL, MASTS, SPARS, STANDING and RUNNING RIGGING, and every Material of the Ship WASHINGTON.—An inventory may be ſeen, and the articles viewed, on application to WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, May 12, 1790.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy-five ACRES of LAND, lying near the head of Severn, about 10 miles from the City of Annapolis; 80 of which are cleared, and produce moſt excellent corn and rye. There are three very good apple orchards upon it. The buildings being rather out of order, and as it will be ſold for Caſh only, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may expect a good bargain.—The ſale will be on the 1ſt day of July next, at Annapolis. E. VALLETTE.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer at private ſale, may treat with *Thomas Harwood*, Eſq; of Annapolis, or myſelf here.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790. 5w. E. V.

On Monday the 21ſt of June next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria,

SIXTEEN NEGROES; conſiſting of Men, Women and Children; belonging to the Eſtate of *Robert Adam*, deceaſed.—Twelve months credit will be allowed on giving Bond, with approved Security, to bear Intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROGER WEST,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. } *Admrs.*

Alexandria, May 26, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Caſh, or Crop-Tobacco, on the 10th of June next, on the premiſes,

THE LEASE of that valuable Lot of Land lying on Gooſe-Creek, Loudoun County, containing 182 acres, whereon *Henry Humphries* now lives. This leaſe is for lives, and at the very low rent of £. 3 per annum; it is renewable forever.—The large road, generally called the Carolina Road, runs through this land. The ſoil is good, a conſiderable part of which is bottom land: About half of this land is cleared, and in good repair. There are houſes, orchards, &c. thereon. A good title will be made the purchaſer of the aforeſaid leaſe.—For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Samuel Love*, of Loudoun County, Virginia, or of the ſubſcriber, in Maryland, within 4 miles of Alexandria.

May 25, 1790. RICHARD COURTS.

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